

BOSTON RECORDER.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1817.

VOL. II.

HOUS DEPARTMENT.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF PROTESTANT
MISSIONARIES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
[Continued from page 99.]

Amount of Expenditure:

unto you spiritual things, is it a great thing if we shall reap your carnal things?—Who planteth a vineyard and eateth not of the fruit thereof?—or, who feedeth a flock, and eateth not of the milk of the flock?

In different missions where the word has been blessed with success, a great part of the expense is thus contributed by those who receive the benefit. And it is by these very means that the Gospel must be carried through the nations. The Christian Church must give the impulse, and must long continue to send forth her missionaries to maintain and extend that impulse; but, both with respect to funds and teachers, a vast portion of the work will doubtless be found ultimately to arise from among the heathen themselves; who, by the gracious influence which accompanies the Gospel, will be brought gladly to support, as the Christian Church has ever done, those evangelists whom God, by his Spirit, will call forth from among them.

Before we quit the subject of expenditure, it may be expedient to offer a further remark.

We have more opportunities than most persons, of becoming acquainted with the interior management of missionary societies, and of ascertaining their real state; and we are fixed in the conviction, that all the institutions which take a lead in this work, are directed with a simple aim to the glory of God, and that their affairs are managed with Christian wisdom.

And we would remind the friends of the different societies, that there are many circumstances necessary to be known, before they can become competent judges of the expenditure of others. For instance, in several parts of the missionary sphere, as we have already intimated, the congregations support, in part or entirely, the work carried on among them—in others, they contribute nothing whatever—and, in others, are even personally a considerable burden on the mission. In one place, the missionary can live as well on 100/- per annum, as in others on 300/. In one sphere, great sums are unavoidably expended in preparatory work—in others, where this work is not now needed, the same sums would support a number of missionaries preaching the Gospel.

When all circumstances are taken into consideration, it will be found, we believe, and we speak from an investigation of the subject, that the rate of expenditure by the respective societies is much on a par; and that the average cost of each mission, under similar circumstances, is usually much the same, to whatever body he may belong. This is to us a very satisfactory conclusion; as it shews that the sacred fund of missions is applied, on the whole, to its great objects, with as much frugality and economy as varied and difficult circumstances will allow.

Domestic Sources of Income.

On these resources, for a long time to come, the chief reliance must be placed. And if God be gracious to this country, he will give wider and wider influence to that zeal which is raising her to the character of an evangelist of the nations: and if she maintain this character, other Christian countries will join her, as they have already begun to do, in her glorious career.

Indeed, we cannot but hope, from the signs of the times, that Christendom will be brought to devote her strength and resources to far nobler objects than she has hitherto done.

Some impressive remarks are made on this subject in an American publication, in allusion to the celebrated Christian Treaty, which our readers will be glad to see.

"The contest in which Europe has been engaged for the last twenty-five years, is the most remarkable which the world ever witnessed. During its continuance, its prospects were, alternately, the most grand and the most gloomy, which human events could create. Ambition was never before so unsparring to liberty, and happiness, and life. In no former period did war ever combine genius, and skill, and wealth, and numbers, with such terrible effect. On the smallest calculation, this contest has cost Europe twelve thousand millions of dollars; and ten millions of her inhabitants are supposed to have perished by the hand of violence. What have been the fruits of this mighty sacrifice? What has been gained, which can compensate for all the various misery which is implied in this waste of property and of life? The contest began by putting the Bourbons down; and it has ended by restoring them. France has gained glory; and she has lost it. Buonaparte sprung from nothing; and he has returned to nothing again. No wonder, that, while the misery of this struggle is still fresh in their recollection, the sovereigns of Europe are anxious to adopt a policy which will prevent the repetition of such stupendous folly. The world is ripe for such a policy. War has lost its splendor. The mind sickens at the thought of new battles and continued revolution. We long to see the science and enterprise of Europe devoted to the cause of human happiness. We long to see her resources unencumbered by war; that she may extend to Asia and Africa, all the arts and refinements of civilization, and all the blessings of Christianity. What a change would be effected, if Europe would consent to make the same sacrifices, for twenty-

years, to render the world happy, which she has made to render herself miserable! How would the earth rejoice under the influence of such a policy!"

In the mean while, let all Christians devote themselves and their substance to promote the progress of truth and righteousness in the world. We need not fear, but that He, whose are the silver and the gold, will, even in these times of difficulty and need, open resources for the furtherance of that work, which shall surely be accomplished.

And, great as appears the liberality of Christians among us, yet how small a sum is the one or the two hundred thousand pounds which are employed in this great work! If every thirtyth person in the United Kingdom of fifteen millions gave but a penny a week, they would supply more than one hundred thousand guineas a year! And if the whole mass of the community were brought to contribute, one with another, but this trifling sum, no less a sum would, of course, be annually devoted to this highest work of Christian charity, than three millions of guineas!

Here is abundant encouragement for continuing to diffuse a sacred zeal in the cause of missions. The preacher and the speaker may hope never to appeal in vain; and every individual friend of missions may thus do something toward the extension of Christ's kingdom. If but five weekly contributions of a penny each be obtained, they supply more than a guinea annually;—if a 100, more than twenty guineas;—if a 1000, more than 200; and so in any further proportion, till the result would be found as we have above stated, if applied to the population of the whole kingdom.

As the mass of the people become influenced by the great motives of the Gospel, they will gladly yield of their substance to assist in communicating that Gospel to the perishing heathen. Many, under difficulties and privations, even such that the gift must be returned into their own bosom, are, out of their deep poverty, anxious to further the cause of truth and righteousness in the world.

We quote the following honorable and affecting testimony of a clergyman to the benevolence of his poor parishioners. It is addressed to the secretary of the Church Missionary Society; and we know it to be a fact, that attestations of the same nature, to the charity and zeal of Christ's poor members, are coming in from all quarters:—

"In some instances, our subscriptions have rather fallen off—not however, dear Sir, from any want of inclination, but from actual inability: for I do assure you, my heart has even ached, when I have seen some bring their weekly penny, who have not had a sufficiency of that bread that perisheth: but their love for the bread of life has influenced them to contribute their mite, that others might have an opportunity of tasting that Bread which they themselves have felt to be more precious than their necessary food."

ON A SPIRIT OF MUTUAL LOVE.

We shall close these remarks with some hints on the cultivation of a right spirit among the friends of missions.

We think we can perceive indications of a course opening before the great bodies of Christians now coming forward in this cause, which marks the governing hand of God.

There are characteristic differences in the missionaries of some of these bodies, arising from their education and habits, and from the characters of those bodies themselves with which they are connected; and a few of these institutions are, by their discipline, better than others to train men to that habit and temper, which are of great advantage in the work of missions.

If all these societies follow, with simplicity, the path opening before them—envying none—speaking evil of none—silently learning by the experience of all—and fervently praying for all—then will the great Master shower down on them abundant prosperity; and will point out, by his providence, what portion of his work he has before ordained that they should walk therein.

But, in proportion as human infirmity shall be suffered to mingle with the work, and any become puffed up for one against another, the usefulness of such a body will probably be lessened or retarded; while the hands of sincere Christians will be weakened, and their hearts discouraged.

We may be allowed to indulge a more sensible warmth of affection toward that body to which we belong. More interest is created, as Dr. Buchanan has well observed, when the work appears to be somewhat of our own; and more energy is excited, when the attention is chiefly directed to the operations of a single body of men: and there are wise reasons to be assigned for the permission of this state of things. But we must watch against indulging exaggerated views of our own institutions, and a spirit of indifference or a want of candor toward others.

Some, indeed, seem to stand by, and to view these Christian efforts with neglect, if not with contempt; and others set themselves against them in active hostility, as needless, or even injurious: but we must not despise these men, nor meet them in

their own spirit; but rather oppose them with the meekness of wisdom, and pray that God would remove that infatuation which brings them under the aggravated guilt of indifference or hostility to the best interests of man, and to the establishment of that kingdom which will be the consummation of the divine counsels with reference to this present world. When once the duty of supporting missions is brought before the mind, that servant may justly dread many stripes, who, from indifference, from party spirit, from superciliousness, from overweening partialities, from indecision, or from carnality of mind, shall dare to set himself against those servants of their common Master who are occupied in his work, or even refuse to lend them his utmost aid.

Never had Christians the opportunity presented to them of winning a brighter crown. If they who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever, every man who gives his whole heart to forwarding the salvation of the world will have his high reward in the kingdom of our heavenly Father; and, even, in this present state, where communities and nations have their retribution, that body of Christians, or that Christian country, which shall devote itself to this work, will secure the Divine protection and favor.

(To be continued.)

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

From the London Evangelical Magazine, Feb. 1817.

A letter from Mr. Read was lately received, dated Graaf Reynett, Aug. 26, 1816, when he was on his way to Latakoo, with six waggons and about thirty members of the church at Bethelsdorp: He informs that there is a prospect of success among the Bushmen; and he was about to proceed to Thornberg, the missionary station, on his way.

As to Graaf Reynett, he says, 'Religion continues to flourish here. A preacher has been raised up, whose labors are much blessed.' 'I preach,' he says, 'in Dutch every evening, and endeavor to plead the cause of the heathen. The mission to the Caffres seems to have had a wonderful effect in the colony. I had to relate every circumstance, the other evening, to a crowded auditory; I think it may have a good effect, and not only here, but also at Griqua town, and even at Latakoo.'

'I have just received a letter from Bethelsdorp, where all is well, and the work of God flourishing. A letter also has been received from Mr. Williams, who says he had arrived at his station in Caffraria, and that all is well.'

Extract of another Letter from Mr. READ, on his way to Latakoo, dated Grace Hill, (formerly called Thornberg), the new station among the Bushmen, Sept. 17, 1816

'I arrived on the 9th ult. having had a tedious journey from Graaf Reynett, owing to the severe cold, and the badness of the oxen. On the 30th of August, when we were at Pict van du Merwe, we had a sharp frost and ice about half an inch thick. This was a curious object to the children, who had never seen ice before. They brought some of it to the waggons to preserve it for glass, but alas! it soon melted in their hands, which disappointed them much; a lively emblem of the vanity of all earthly things! On the 3d, we halted the whole day, on account of the great snow that fell. I could not get the people to stir an inch. Now, for the first time since I was in Africa, I could fancy myself in England.

On the 7th, we arrived at the place of Jacob Jubert, a respectable farmer and friend of the missionaries. If the slaves, Hottentots, and Bushmen, were generally treated as they are here, the state of things would be much improved. We spent the Sabbath here, and preached twice. On my arrival at this place I was much pleased with the appearance of things, which have taken so favorable a turn, that instead of Thornberg, we agreed to call it Grace Hill.

I found that about three months ago God began to pour out his Spirit on the people here, first among the Oorlams, and afterwards among the poor Bushmen. Seven have been baptized. One of them is the captain of the Bushmen here. The state of his mind was for a time such as to reduce him very low; he did not then know the nature of his own case. Now that his mind is healed, his body also is restored. He is now very zealous in recommending Christ to his countrymen.

A church is now formed; into which three Boors from the colony have been received. The work here has been much impeded by the want of good interpreters; but these are now provided.

Yesterday presented an affecting scene at the Lord's table. Here, among the mountains, Englishmen, Boors, Dutchmen, Hottentots, & Bushmen were communicants.

The night before last brother Corner arrived here with Jan Goeyman. As things at Makoon's Krall seem to be unsettled, I intend to fix them at Rhinoster Fountains, about three days journey from hence, towards Griqua town. Three hundred Bushmen are said to inhabit that spot. We take a plough with us. I shall probably stay with them a few days, and with our people assist in building a house for them, &c.—Two interpreters from hence go with us. Jan Rooy, who was in England in 1803, is

likewise with brother Corner. We have three Hottentot preachers with us from Bethelsdorp.

There is a general concern among the Bushmen; every where they are heard praying, at least in this neighborhood.—Last night our people were singing and praying with them till past midnight.

Is not Isaiah xiii. 11, now fulfilling? *'Let the wilderness and the cities thereof lift up their voice, the villages that Kedar do inhabit; let the inhabitants of the rock sing, let them shout from the top of the mountains'*

Conversion of AFRICANER.

A letter has lately been received from Mr. EBNER, the missionary employed at AFRICANER's Krall, dated Aug. 28, 1816, fr. which the following extracts are made:

'Very interesting must be the good news from the shores of Africa to you, and to every one who loves the Lord Jesus and his word—very interesting, that so many sinners are converted to Christ our beloved Saviour, whose arms are still stretched out to embrace them; & Africa is also stretching out its desiring hands to their blessed God and Redeemer. I never found the word so impressive on the hearts of my hearers, as since I have been here with AFRICANER. The Spirit of God works with power upon their hearts. I am astonished; I cannot describe what I have experienced since I came hither.'

Mr. Ebner then refers to the conduct of a person of influence, who had once been friendly, but had not only refused to attend the preaching of the word, but had used his influence to prevent others, and whose bush was greatly feared.

The missionary, however, after fervent prayer to God for success, went to the residence of that person, accompanied by four of his pious people, when, by the blessing of God, on his prayers, preaching, and conversation, the adversary was softened, and became a friend. On which, Mr. Ebner says, 'Thanks be to God for his almighty assistance. He is the Governor of the world, the ruler of our hearts, the friend of needy sinners, and their helper in all their distresses! We have seen his hand. God our Saviour has been with us, and strengthened us; and if he be for us, who can be against us?'

The converted natives, around Mr. Ebner's residence, thus express themselves:

'In Jesus we find all our life, comfort, joy, peace, and happiness. Without Jesus we cannot live; were we to be again without him, we should lose our immortal souls. There is no refuge, nor help, nor rest, nor salvation, but in our gracious Redeemer.'

'I find, by constant experience, that nothing makes so much impression on the hearts of my hearers, as speaking to them of the dying love of Christ—what he did for poor sinners—his great patience, and long suffering;—that breaks their hearts; that melts them into tears, so that old and young frequently cry out, "Jesus help us!"'

It may be expected that these converts, so lately rude and untaught savages, will express themselves in a manner very different from ours; but the following are remarkably striking, while perhaps they will extort a smile:—Old AFRICANER thus expressed himself: 'I am glad that I am delivered. I have long enough been the horse of the devil, who employed me in his service; but now I am free from his bondage. Jesus hath delivered me, him will I serve, and with him I will abide.' Now, like Anna, who departed not from the temple, he does not omit attendance on any religious service.

Some of the converts thus describe the heart of man: 'Our heart, say they, is, by nature, like a *Tendidoo*, a tinder-box.—When the box is shut, there is no life in the tinder; but as soon as we open the box, and strike with the flint and steel, the sparks enkindle the tinder. Thus is our heart, by nature, shut up, like the box, and dead in trespasses and sins; but when the Spirit of God comes, he opens the heart, takes away the cover, and kindles it with his heavenly sparks.'

They allude also to the custom of serpents. 'When the serpent creeps out of her old skin, she forsakes also her old hole, and never returns to it again; thus, say they, we must skin off our old sins; creep out of our old state; live a new life; and never more return to our former state.'

Mr. Ebner says, he has now about fifty hearers, and about thirty attend the school; but he has reason to expect a considerable addition; others, before referred to, having been kept back. 'If you could see,' says Mr. E., 'the great hunger and thirst of the people for the word, you would heartily rejoice. I can almost say, with our Saviour, "Where much is forgiven, they love much," and with the apostle Paul, "Where sin abounds, grace doth much more abound."

Whoever recollects that on this spot, where AFRICANER was once the terror of the surrounding country, a Christian church is established, will heartily rejoice and give glory to God.

Wesleyan Methodist Missions.

The Committee, during the last year, have sent out 19 additional Missionaries, viz. 4 to Ceylon, 1 to Bombay, 1 to the Cape of Good Hope, 4 to the West-Indies, 2 to Nova Scotia, 3 to Newfoundland, 1 to Quebec, 1 to Gibraltar, 1 to Brussels, 1 to France; making the whole number employed in foreign stations, under the direction of the Methodist Conference, 80.

ANOTHER CONVERTED JEW.

From the London Jewish Expositor, March 1817.
Account of the Conversion of Solomon Joseph.

Bury St. Edmunds, March 12, 1803.

The Gospel of late, in this place, has been attended with great success. Accessions to our church have been numerous, and the sweet influence of vital religion increasingly felt by us all. Among other instances, is a Prussian Jew, of the name of Solomon Joseph, who has been in this kingdom upwards of thirty years, and three or four of them resident in this town.

From the earnest and repeated intreaties of his wife, who is a serious Christian, he was induced, near twelve months ago, to hear among us the glorious Gospel of God our Saviour. The subject to which our esteemed pastor, (the Rev. Charles Dethurst) was providentially directed at that time, was founded on Heb. xiii. 10-13. After his first attendance, he began to suspect his own religion, and was influenced to pray that "God Almighty would lead him into what was truth." From that time he omitted no opportunity of attendance. The light he gained into Christianity was rapid: especially as our beloved minister was expounding the Acts of the Apostles. Hearing a discourse in the month of January, upon the conversion of Lydia, and her public profession of Christianity: he waited upon Mr. Dethurst the following day, to declare what God had done for his soul, and express his desire of being baptized. The interview was pleasing and affecting; the account which he gave of his conversion was simple, clear, and striking. After this, he was waited upon by a number of Christian friends at different times, who were more than satisfied with the account he gave. On the first Sunday in March he was baptized, when, before a very numerous and crowded audience, the service was conducted in the following manner: After singing, Mr. Dethurst offered up a solemn prayer;—then delivered an introductory discourse,—after which, the following questions were proposed. "Solomon Joseph, as your parents were Jews, and as you were educated in the Jewish principles, what induced you to embrace the Christian faith? What are your reasons for believing that Jesus of Nazareth, was the Son of God? As you know, that you are a guilty condemned sinner, according to the law of Moses, how do you expect to be saved?"

To these he made very satisfactory replies, and was then baptized, according to the mode used in the independent churches. Immediately after his baptism, he was unanimously admitted a member of the church: and then Mr. Dethurst addressed him, upon his public profession of Christianity,—the church of which he had become a member,—and the surrounding audience; concluding by prayer, for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. Through the whole of the service, which was near two hours, solemnity filled the place, and at particular seasons, the whole congregation was much affected.

In the evening, an appropriate sermon was preached, by the Rev. W. Hickman, of Wettifield, from John xxi. 15.

RUSSIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

From the Religious Remembrancer.
Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated—

March 22, 1817.

"It will afford you great pleasure, I am sure, to hear that the cause of the Gospel is advancing in this unenlightened region, with a rapidity totally unexpected, and almost incredible. I have extracted the following statement laid before the Bible Society of this city at its last meeting, which shows the present amazing demand for the Holy Scriptures throughout this empire, & the steps which are intended to be taken by the Society to supply its increasing extension. The Emperor is a member of the Bible Society himself, and most of the highest nobility in this as well as smaller towns. At the last meeting of the Committee of the Russian Bible Society in this city, it appeared from a report then handed in, that measures have been taken by the said Committee to have printed during the present year (1817) in St. Petersburg, in the stereotype office—

Slavonian Bible in 8vo. 15,000
Do. New-Testaments 12vo. 10,000
Greek do. do. 5,000
German do. do. 5,000

In St. Petersburg, in other printing offices Bibles and Testaments in various languages 25,000
Moscow, at the office of the Committee, Bibles and Testaments in Slavonian 10,000
Slavonian 10,000

Total copies 70,000

"In 1818 it is intended to print in the Stereotype office in this place, which is to be enlarged—

Slavonian Bibles 35,000
Do. Testaments 20,000
In other languages do. 10,000

In the Com'tee's office at Moscow, Bibles & N. Testaments in Slavonian 10,000
In other printing offices 15,000
By Branch Committees 15,000

Total copies 105,000

"After which, say in the years subsequent to 1818, it is intended to publish yearly, from the Stereotype Office of this city, between sixty and seventy thousand copies of Bibles and Testaments in Slavonian, besides what may be published there in other languages."

Connecticut Bible Society.

There has been distributed the year past by the Connecticut Bible Society, 3105 Bibles; and since its organization in 1809, to the 1st of May 1817, it has distributed 18,953 Bibles, and 196 Testaments.

DOMESTIC.

A NARRATIVE

Of the state of RELIGION, within the bounds of the General Assembly, of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; and of the General Associations of Connecticut, of New-Hampshire, and of Massachusetts proper.

Every thing which relates to the Redeemer's kingdom is important to the world, and of peculiar interest to the people of God. The General Assembly, therefore, feel a pleasure in presenting to the churches under their care, a summary of the state of religion within their bounds, during the past year.

In entering on this duty, they cannot conceal their grief, that, in many parts of our wide extended country, there are many vices still prevalent, such as profanity, intemperance, Sabbath-breaking and gambling; vices these, which always will be, whilst they continue, a cause of just complaint, and of deep regret. In many instances, however, a check has been given to these degrading and sinful practices, by the salutary operation of moral societies. Societies of this character, if instituted on proper principles and conducted with suitable prudence, promise to be very useful in laying, at least, an outward restraint upon the disturbers of the peace and order of society.

In some instances too, we learn, with feelings of the greatest concern, that the walk and conversation even of professors, are not such, as becometh the gospel of Christ. They are cold and formal in their demeanor, and in their conduct conform to the vain customs of the world. Alas! they seem to have forgotten the solemnity of that transaction, when they laid their vows before the altar of God, and vowed the Lord Jehovah to be their God. The General Assembly feel it to be their duty, tenderly, but faithfully, to warn such of the danger of their condition, and the pernicious influence of their example, and earnestly to exhort them to strengthen the things that remain, which are ready to die.

Fidelity to the churches requires that these subjects of grief should be presented to their view; yet it is not to be understood that the evils complained of, are more prevalent than heretofore. There is, indeed, abundant reason to believe they are not. The general aspect of the church of God has never been more favorable within our knowledge, than at the present time.—The age in which we live is to be characterized as the age of Christian charity.—Numerous associations are formed, which have for their object the alleviation of human misery: associations, by the efforts of which, the widow's heart is made glad, the orphan's tears are wiped away, and poverty is relieved in its cottage of sorrow. Nor has benevolence limited her exertions by the temporal necessities of mankind. A higher object has claimed her attention, and received it. The spiritual interests of the poor and the ignorant, have been considered, with a solicitude and promptness, unparalleled in the history of the world.

In very many of our cities and populous villages, Sabbath Schools have been instituted for children and adults, in which thousands are taught to read the word of God, and are instructed in the principles of religion. They are led also to the sanctuary of the Lord by their teachers, and thus enjoy the benefit of that gospel which, otherwise perhaps, multitudes of them had never heard.

Connected herewith, we would likewise note the instruction of the young and ignorant by catechising, and the institution of Bible classes, in most of our congregations; for these form a striking feature of the day. God has blessed these efforts, and Zion hath multiplied her children.

Religious Tract Societies are increasing, both in number and in exertions, to the manifest advantage of truth and piety.

Missionary Societies also claim from the General Assembly a distinguished notice—aided by those consecrated treasures, which have been placed at the disposal of these Associations, the gospel has been faithfully and successfully preached through a wide extent of country. It is with emotions of joy, which cannot be expressed, that we have heard of the zeal, the patience, and the intrepidity of those heralds of the cross, who, in the true spirit of their missionary character, have penetrated far into the wilderness, and have proclaimed salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ, where the gospel before had been scarcely ever heard. Never, never before have such narratives been presented to the Assembly; so interesting in their detail, so cheering in their aspect.

In more places than one, the Spirit of the Lord has shed down his holy influences on their labors; so that many precious souls, through their instrumentality, it is humbly hoped, have passed from death unto life, and are enrolled amongst the friends of Jesus. It is a pleasure too, of no ordinary kind, to be able to state, that the missionary spirit is increasing both among preachers and people; and many young men, entering the ministry, are not intimidated by the exertions and privations of a missionary life; they are ready to spend, and be spent, in that blessed cause, which contains in itself a character of infinite importance:

"Enough to fill an angel's hands,
It fill'd a Saviour's heart."

In the establishment of Bible Societies there has been the most extensive combination. Within the hollowed circle of their operation, all denominations of Christians have met. And the past year will be remembered, by future generations, for an expression of attachment to the sacred volume, by the increase of these Societies, before unknown. And here, it ought not to be concealed, that the establishment of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY has been a

principal mean of giving this impulse to public sentiment. There is a grandeur in its character, which commands respect, and an influence in its extension, which must be felt.

Among the patrons of these charities which we have recorded, and who merit the gratitude of the church, the General Assembly recognise the unceasing efforts and liberality of pious Females—their benevolence has flowed in various channels, and their zeal will be long held as a precious memorial of their virtue and their piety. The Cent Societies are peculiarly their own, by which sixteen young men have been supported the last year in whole or in part at the Assembly's Seminary at Princeton. Go on ye sisters in Zion, and ye mothers in Israel, until the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord!

The monthly concert for special prayer has been almost universally attended; and herein a union of sentiment and desire, has been expressed by our churches, which affords the brightest prospects to the Redeemer's Kingdom. Indeed, Zion has been evidently extending the curtains of her habitation. She has lengthened her cords, and strengthened her stakes. The number of her branches has been increased, and her members been multiplied. Until now, we have never known such bright displays of sovereign grace, nor marked so distinctly, the triumphs of the cross of Christ. Such accounts, though necessarily imperfect, and far less interesting than the scenes which they describe, have ever been welcomed by all who have the cause of religion at heart; and have often been instrumental in diffusing the knowledge and love of Him, whose sovereign grace they record. If the reconciliation of sinner to his offended, but merciful Sovereign, is a subject of grateful joy among the angels in heaven, we may confidently invite the attention of "all them that fear God," while we "declare unto them what He hath done for many souls."

It is frequently observed that, when reviving his work in any particular church or society, the Lord chooses such a time, and such means and modes of operation, as may render "the excellency of his power" most admirably conspicuous. "In the midst of the years" of declension and darkness, he "makes known" his ability and readiness to answer prayer, and "in wrath remembers mercy." This remark has been eminently exemplified in the event, of which, (at the request of many witnesses and others,) I would now rear a simple but graceful monument.

At the close of the year 1815, the fourth church in Bridgewater was sunk into a state of deep declension and stupidity. During the faithful ministry of their first pastor, the Rev. John Porter, and of his colleague and successor, the Rev. Asa Meech, the spirit of grace and of supplication had been repeatedly poured forth; and, of the fruit of those revivals, about 140 remained at the time of my ordination, Oct. 1812. Since that period the additions (but 8 in number) had been exceeded by the deaths and removals. Thus we were gradually "minished and brought low," both in numbers and in graces. The conferences, which had formerly been frequent and interesting, were nearly discontinued. Experimental and practical religion had become a rare subject of conversation, even among those who professed to have an interest in it; and "the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life," the great "antitinity of the world's worship," seemed making rapid advances toward an undisputed empire over us.—But now the Great Head of the Church, who is ever mindful of that covenant, which his people are so prone to forget and to violate, was pleased to bring us, as we trust, to consideration and repentance. Among the means employed for this purpose, we may notice the monthly *Concert of Prayer*, in which our church, about this time, was entirely discontinued. 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BOSTON JEWS' SOCIETY.

Communicated for the Recorder.
Boston, April, May and June.
At its height. Those
where prayer is
and many, I trust
than the house of God
of the week, at all times
those, who had it
alarming deficiency in
pointed, in different parts
of them; but I have
at the most solemn and
in all. Many were
the Psalmist on their
that fear God, and I
for my soul." The
brought his books it appears, that the
Treasury's and others to our Institution
upon a rock, and established
hath put a new
into our God," and
is good; blessed is
Others, overpowered
own, as at their Sav-
with tears of mingled
most "expressive
their friends, and
things;" while a
God out of those places
pandemic, where
them, and the per-
in New-Jersey, in the State of New-
was much engaged in
the Jews, but found no one
other stretched state, until she
had the Constitution of
With the letter she sent 3
cents as a donation, saying
years of it was earned by hard
by retaining one dollar and
a refrain from the use of
"and requested she might
an annual subscriber for
3 50

1153 413
490 00
25 25

25 auxiliary Medfield Society
25 25
the receipt of for-
from the ladies of New-
which sum is, by their request,
the London Institution for the
of the translation of the
into Hebrew. 44 00

intercourse of the
was manifested
from the great
the reality and impor-
they saw and heard
in every circle
and suggestions
never out of place
it, indeed, was this
the bustle and par-
veromous. It had
with a degree of
owing how numer-
tendant on such see-
disappointed. The
by sobriety, but
that notorious
ardor, was almost
obtained a listen-
unprecedented occa-
id adjacent stores

11 00
26 34

1263 503
11 00
26 34

amount of monies received
subscriptions, are at the
of the Board of Managers.

expenses during the year
giving Constitutions and re-
books, &c. 548 63

of exchange for one hundred
was in July last by a vote
transmitted to the Soci-
for the Conversion of the
appropriated to that design,
the interest felt for their
their Secretary, the Rev.

444 44
out of S. Six Per Cent Stock, 605 10
and the change of foreign money 5 54

Total of monies expended 1103 71

in the hands of Treasurer \$159 79

not entirely wished that those, who
stated towards the founding of this
patron to aid in its support, and
desire for its duration to abate a
of object diminishes.

Member of Jews in America, has
not satisfactorily ascertained, although
the purpose, have been addressed, by
Secretary, to persons of great
in most of the principal cities in
the States. From previous estimation,
there must be no less than three thou-
sand, unbelief. Would it not create
a pleasure in the breast of the most
Christian, to feel that he has in any
instrumental in removing the thick
darkened the vision of this
of people. And should not grati-
the presumable blessings received thro'
us on whom they have been so
favoured, to endeavor, both by our
efforts to give them a right under-
standing of the facts contained in that book, which
is faithfully preserved, but the study
they have so wilfully neglected.

A resolve passed on petition of Canaan Academy.

Saturday, June 7.—The School Districts Bill
was passed to be engrossed; as also a bill authorizing
a Min. Fund, in Sudbury. A joint commit-
tee was raised, to ascertain the number of Deaf
and Dumb, in Mass. and provide for their relief.

A committee was appointed to consider the
expediency of making such addition to the Sal-
ary of the Governor, as may be thought adequate
to the dignity of his station.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

IN SENATE, June 3—6, 1817.

The Hon. Mr. Quincy, from the committee ap-
pointed on the Speech of His Excellency the
Governor, reported an answer, which was read
and accepted; and the Committee which reported
it, were directed to present the same to his
Excellency.

President of the United States.

June 6.—The Hon. Messrs. Welles and Endicott; Messrs. Tudor, Smith, of W. S. and Lawrence, of G. were appointed to consider what
measures should be taken by the Legislature to
welcome the President of the United States to
the capitol of the Commonwealth.

A bill to cede part of the island of *Petit Méne*
to the U. S. passed to be engrossed. Adj.

Friday, June 6.—The Senate concurred with
the House in the choice of Colonel *William Frost*,
to be Major General of the 6th Division of Militia.

The Committee on Eastern Lands was directed
to report on the expediency of selling ten
townships on Penobscot river, heretofore reserved,
and bought of the Indians.

HOUSE, June 2—5, 1817.

Monday, June 2.—A petition from Williams-
town praying that amendments may be made in
the laws for the due observance of the Christian
Sabbath, was referred to a committee to whom
a large number of similar petitions have been
submitted.

Tuesday, June 3.—Mr. *Graham*, from the com-
mittee on the Governor's Speech, reported an
answer, which was read, and accepted 114 to 12;
and the committee which reported it, was directed
to deliver it to his Excellency.

His Excellency communicated the report on
subject of the State Prison; & letter from Gov.
Plumer, relating to the Inspection of Provisions.

Secretary and Treasurer.

The two Houses formed a Convention for the
choice of Secretary and Treasurer of the Com-
monwealth; and *Notaries Public* for the several
counties. *ALDEN BRADFORD*, Esq. was re-
elected Secretary. [The votes were for Mr. B.
133—for Hon. Daniel Kilham 35—Jonathan L.
Austin, Esq. 10.] Hon. *DANIEL SARGENT* was
elected Treasurer. [Votes—for Mr. S. 143—
Jonathan L. Austin, Esq. 43—Mr. Kilham 3.]

The *Notaries Public* in the several counties
were generally re-elected. The following are
new Notaries:—In Middlesex, *Nathan Brooks*;
Bristol, *Eli Haskell* and *Charles Guinnel*; *Barn-
stable*, *Harding Knowles*; *Dukes*, *James A. Jones*
and *Thomas Dunham*; *Berkshire*, *John Hooper*,
jun.; *Somerset*, *Daniel Steward*, *Stephen Thay-
er*; *Hancock*, *Kendall Kittridge*, *John G. Deane*,
Joseph A. Folson.

Major-General of Sixth Division.

The House proceeded to the choice of a Major-
General of the Sixth Division; when Colonel
William Frost was elected on the part of the
House, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Several committees were appointed by both
Houses to report on parts of the Governor's speech.

Sundry documents from the Hon. *James Lloyd*,
and *William H. Sumner*, Esq. agents for Massa-
chusetts claims on the United States, were re-
ferred to a joint committee.

Several private petitions have been acted upon.

Friday, June 6.—A bill to cede to the United
States the jurisdiction of a site for a Light House
on the west chop of Holmes' Hole, passed in con-
currence with the Senate, with an amendment.

A bill in addition to the Laws respecting
School Districts;—the Sudbury Ministerial Fund
bill;—a bill to alter the name of the town of
BuckSPORT to *Bucksport*;—passed some stages.

Messrs. *Stearns*, of Ch. *Hubbard*, of B. *Lincoln*
jun., and *Richardson*, were joined to the commit-
tee of the Senate on the subject of establishing a
Court of Equity.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

From Pernambuco.

An arrival at the Havana, in a short passage
from Pernambuco, advises, "That the whole
coast of Brazil was in a state of Revolution—and
that the fullest confidence was generally entertain-
ed, that an independent Government would be es-
tablished, to the total exclusion of the Portuguese
authority.

Contradictory.

Capt. *Gregson*, a passenger in the Belvidere,
from Pernambuco, which he left April 17th,
has communicated to the keeper of Merchants'
Hall books, the following information:—

The Government of Pernambuco had an arm-
ed brig at anchor off the port, but on the ap-
pearance of a blockading squadron from St. Sal-
vador she had retreated into port. The Govern-
ment was also fitting out another brig and two
gunboats; but there was no probability they
would place them, and multiply them, to
any sanctuary with them, yea, I will
and they shall be my people." But
again, that his
that there are
in that gospel,
to hear, w
in power, and
assurance."

DANIEL HUNTER, (M.) May 22.

OF RELIGION.

For the
progressing in
recently been
race, among who
dem, and a gen-

ce, has brought
with the change
they "shall do
ern for the inter-
ly prevailed and
dem. Nine or
en horn into a
that good part
considerable af-
"H. The 25th
church, 23 recov-
0 were propos-
This reformation
"The Mass
Christian know-
conversion of about
and practice
been the age of
CALLATION.

of our large cities, had been in the
holding religious meetings in the even-
times had no one to accompany her,
go alone, although frequent-
the danger. On her return one
from the place of worship,
a public walk which lay in her way,
met by two ruffians, who stole her
presenting a pistol to her breast;
imposed, there was one present in
that the wretches did not see,
approach others like them, once
and fell to the ground;" as she
was before them, and with uplifted
"Now Lord Jesus, help!"
assassins fled.—*Rel. Intel.*

State of Algiers.

Late accounts from Algiers, state, that the ac-
tivity of the Dey has now, within half a year,
wholly remedied the consequences of one of the
bloodiest battles which the shores of Africa have
witnessed for many centuries. It is thought, the
intention was to destroy Algiers. This however,
did not happen. The loss consisted in the largest
part of the pirate fleet; but the arsenals, &c., the
workshops, the store of ammunition and provisions,
in short, all the elements of political life were
solved. The damaged fortifications are now strong-
er than before, and the marine, by means of pur-
chase and new built vessels, may be said to be
daily increasing.

The Elector of Cassel, upon the invitation of
the Emperor of Russia, has acceded to the Holy
Alliance.

Holy Alliance.

The following letter was translated for the N.
Y. Daily Advertiser, from a late Francophone paper.
His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has ad-
dressed to the Privy Councillor Willemer of
Francophone, author of a small work entitled, "The
Hopes of Germany," the following letter:

"I fully agree with you, Sir, in the sentiments
which you express in transmitting to me your
work on the act of fraternal and Christian alliance
of the 14th (26th) September. The great
attention which you have shewn in studying the
sense, announces a purified zeal for good, as well
as a remarkable sagacity. A solemn engagement
founded on the simple and sublime precepts of
the religion of the Saviour-God offers, no
doubt, a vast field to the most interesting medita-
tions. It is to their unity, as well as to the con-
currence of the wishes which the friends of hu-
manity form, that the efficient application of
those truths to the social and political existence
of nations, may result. The ideas exhibited in
your production, being evidently directed to-
wards this end of universal utility, it is agreeable
to me to testify to you my particular satis-
faction, and to give you this assurance of my es-
teem."

ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburg, 30th May, 1816.

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1817.

No theme has a stronger claim on the attention
of the Christian at the present day, than the en-
largement of Zion. The stone cut out of the
mountain without hands, waxed great, and is
rapidly filling the earth. Vast means are in opera-
tion—funds are collecting—the swift ships are
moving—the number of those who publish the
"glad tidings," is increasing—the prayers of the
saints are ascending, and the spirit of God is
giving efficacy to all these exertions, and multi-
plying the converts to righteousness. The trump
of war has almost finished its thundering blast,
and the sweet harmonies of heaven's harp are
soothing the discordant passions of the nations.
"What shall we do to escape the wrath to come?"
is the question that flows from ten thousand lips,
but lately crimsoned with rage against the laws
of God and humanity. How shall we advance the
kingdom of Christ, and promote the grand
designs of that benevolence which on the cross
claimed forgiveness for murderers, is a question
that even kings blush not to answer, by consec-
rating their personal influence, their revenues,
and their royal prerogative to the circulation of
the scriptures, and the support of missionaries.
In the facts here alluded to, we have a striking
comment on the text of Voltaire, "I will alone
pull down more than the twelve fishermen could
build up in seventeen hundred years!" Vaunting
infidel! where art thou now? where are thy tro-
phies? where the eternal monuments of the vic-
tory over Christ! Are they to be found in the in-
numerable Bible and Missionary Societies that
have sprung up in the countries where was echoed
the impious watch-word "Crush the wretch!" Are
they to be found in the wide dissemination of the
spirit and principles of peace? Are they to be found in
Ethiopia, who is beginning to stretch forth her
hands unto God—or in Lapland, where the Sun
of righteousness pours down those vivifying
beams, that dispel the cheerless gloom which
nature there assumes—or in Hindostan, where
idol temples begin to totter, and the worshippers
of Brama, are already seen kneeling before Je-
hovah Jesus!—Well may infidelity lower its
crest. Its day is over. It will no more stalk
forth among the nations, a monster pouring forth
fair speeches and dealing death and destruction.
Its character however disguised is known—its
power has been felt: we want no better teacher
than experience. A brighter day dawns. The
angel having the everlasting gospel to preach,
flies through heaven, and displays his glories to
our world. Light, peace and joy attend his path.
The nations bid him welcome, & aid his progress.
The福音 which may be used. Let
have the satisfaction of feeling assur-
done with our might, what our
and find, do," and by the blessing of
the design of this Institution shall
Our God affords us abundant
and believe that the period will arrive,
the covenant people, shall by the
be brought to a knowledge of their
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are numberless, "I will have mercy
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They have so wilfully neglected.

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the rest of its inhabitants, for
of divine truth, and if they do not
these advantages, neither will they
be able to find any which may be used. Let
have the satisfaction of feeling assur-

done with our might, what our
and find, do," and by the blessing of
the design of this Institution shall
Our God affords us abundant
and believe that the period will arrive,
the covenant people, shall by the
be brought to a knowledge of their
The passages referring to
are numberless, "I will have mercy
of Judah, and will save them by
our God, and I will make a covenant
them, it shall be an everlasting cov-

will place them, and multiply them,
my

POETRY.

From the Friend of Peace.

WAR ELEGY.

The following lines were written by Mr. Fawcett, and are a part of an elegy, which he composed on the following tragical account in the Cambridge Intelligencer for August 15, 1795: "A poor woman, having lost her husband in the war, and having implored relief at several doors in vain, in the town of Liverpool, in a fit of desperation took her child, about three years old, in the public street, and dashed its head against the wall. Immediately surgical aid was called, but in vain. Upon opening the body of the child, the surgeon gave it as his opinion, that its stomach had not received food for three days before. The miserable mother is committed to Lancaster castle."

The poet represents the mother as saying,—

Come kill the mother, who her child has kill'd!

Haste, righteous judges, and avenge the dead!

Yes, men of justice, I've forever still'd!

The raging famine, that I could not feed.

"Murderer!" "Tis false; did I the murder do?

Say not 'twas I, that stain'd the walls with gore;

Ye hard, unmelting sons of wealth, 'twas you!

In vain I wept for succor at your door.

Ye would not let my little cherub live;

Rocks! ye refus'd to lend it longer breath;

A mother gave it all she had to give—

Gave it a beggar'd mother's blessing—DEATH.

Heavens! how I strove my innocent to save,

Till my worn spirit could no longer strive,

No more endure to hear the breath I gave

All spent in cries for bread I could not give.

For three long days my wondrous patience bore

Those ne'er to be forgot, heart piercing cries;

Bore to behold the pining looks depre-

Bore the dumb hunger of the hollow eyes.

Here what but wolves, but fierce destroyers dwell?

They tore my husband from his helpless side,

And, when the father in their battles fell,

A little bread his famish'd babe denied.

When Surfeit swells, while wasting thousands die,

When Riot roars amidst surrounding groans,

Whence springs the patience of the quiet sky?

What keeps ye silent, ye unruffled stones?

Farewell, thou dreary scene of want and woe!

The poor to dust, where hard oppressors grind;

For seas of blood and seas of tears to flow,

And revel in the torments of mankind.

Such a description of individual suffering will

probably excite more sympathy and horror, than

a pompous description of a battle, in which 20,000 men were slain, & twice the number wounded,

MISCELLANY.

ADDRESS TO SEAMEN.

By the New-York Marine Bible Society.

There is on foot a glorious ENTERPRISE; one in which are embarked persons of all ages and all ranks in life. Having traversed the Ocean, and visited many parts of the world, you have seen thousands of your fellow-creatures in a most miserable condition. If you have been to Heathen Countries, you may have seen multitudes living and dying more like brutes than like men; some the slaves of the most cruel tyrants; some worshipping senseless images; some drowning their children, or sacrificing them on the bloody altars of Moloch; some burning their dearest friends on the funeral pile; and many other things equally inconsistent with the dignity and happiness of rational beings. You would not be like them for all the treasures of India. Now it is the grand object of this enterprise to raise them from that miserable state, and make them as free, as virtuous, and as happy, as any who belong to the United States, or to any other part of the Christian world.

The very thought of raising so many millions from such degradation and misery, has perhaps already kindled a desire in your bosoms, which makes you impatient to know by what means it can be accomplished, and whether you can join in a work so benevolent and glorious. The work is to be accomplished by means of a certain kind of TREASURE, which is deposited in many ports in this Country, and in Europe; and which is to be distributed throughout the world, so that a portion of it shall be possessed by every man, woman, and child.

You need not be informed, that it will require much money and great efforts to procure and transport it to all the nations of the earth. Great as the undertaking may appear, Seamen, surely, whatever may be the case with others, will not think, that it cannot be accomplished; especially when they are informed, how much has already been done. Alexander, the Emperor of Russia, not long since contributed for this purpose twenty-five thousand Rubles; he now gives ten thousand every year. A Society in England, to which many of the greatest men of the kingdom belong, has given, within a few years, for the same purpose, more than four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Something has also been done in America. The Hon. E. Boudinot, L. L. D. has himself contributed more than ten thousand dollars. Many of our governors and other great and wise and good men have come forward and set an example which we should esteem it our privilege to follow. Do you ask whether you may share in the profit and glory of this undertaking? You are not only permitted, but most cordially invited to do it. We will not conceal from you the fact, that your services are immensely important. Seamen go to every part of the world, and must, therefore, convey this treasure to the poor, wretched, dying children of men. Their energy, their ardor, their liberality, will show, that they have hearts to feel for the miseries of their fellow creatures.

Are you at a loss to know what that treasure is, with which the world is to be thus enriched? Why, are not we as ignorant, as base, as miserable as the heathen? By nature we are no better than they. They are creatures of the same God, children of the same Parent, members of the same family: they breathe the same air, are warmed by the same sun, are supported by the same bounty; and yet how great the difference between them and us!—What has made the difference? It is the treasure of heaven, it is the BIBLE. Are you surprised? Some of you have never imagined that you were indebted to the Bible for the blessings you enjoy. That

book you, perhaps, have despised, and thought it but poorly suited to the brave and generous mariner. You have not been singular in your opinion. Many great men have thought so too. But you see that these great men begin to view the Bible in a very different light. Perhaps you have been mistaken as well as they. Have you ever examined the Bible? Have you discovered what it contains? It contains what that Being, "who rides upon the storm and manages the seas," "whose path is in the great waters;" "who hath gathered the winds in his fists, and bound the waters in a garment;" "who sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain;" says to his creatures, "what He says. It is in the Bible alone, that He informs you by what means, the thunder, the lightning, the billows, the tempest, may be disarmed of all their terror.

You have seen the time when you would have given the world for a hope of heaven. Read and obey the Bible, and it will furnish you with "a hope, which shall be as an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast." Read and obey the Bible, and it will calm the raging passions and the troubled conscience; it will pour the oil of joy into the wounded soul. It will furnish you with a line, marked by unerring wisdom, on whose soundings you may depend to give you timely warning of approaching danger; a compass, a light, a pole star, to direct your course, while sailing "o'er life's tempestuous sea," and conduct you safe from the rocks, and shoals, and quicksands, by which thousands of your companions have been destroyed. Read and obey the Bible; and in that dreadful moment, when the clouds over you shall gather blackness, when the lightning shall glare, when you are about to plunge from the towering wave to rise no more, it will paint HEAVEN with all its glory on the flood of death.

It is the Bible which points you to the great Captain of our Salvation, who sits at the helm of the universe, who "commands the winds and the sea, and they obey him;" who has heard your cry in times of trouble, and delivered you from threatening death. While on earth, though he had legions of angels at his command, he chose seamen, and even those of the lowest order, to be his immediate followers,—raised them above their fellow men,—made them the heralds of his salvation,—the benefactors of the world. As He is about to appear a second time with great power and glory, He calls on you to follow their example. If you obey his voice, He will be with you and direct you, while conveying this treasure to the perishing heathen; He will make you victorious over all your enemies, and hereafter place you, with his followers of old, on thrones of glory above.

Enlist under his banner—take the Bible in your hearts and in your hands; and when you approach the heathen, it will shed a glorious light, and cause the darkness to retire before you.

If you have a Bible, you possess what a great king has testified, "is more precious than gold, yea, than much fine gold." If you have not, the way is open by which you may obtain it. If you know its value, you will have one in your chest; you will number it with the choice articles which you will select for your voyage; you will no more put to sea without it, than without a compass or a rudder. If its sentiments warm and expand your hearts, you will not be satisfied till your companions & friends, and all who are destitute, are supplied.

Do any of you doubt, whether the Bible will actually produce these effects? whether it will so effectually promote your own and the happiness of your fellow man? It would be easy to point you to many, who, by this blessed Book, have been made respectable, useful, and happy in life, and triumphant in death. It would be easy to show you, that it is the Bible, which has dispelled from this land the darkness of heathenism, which has made us to differ from those who sit in "the region and shadow of death." Hear what a brother mariner did by means of a Bible. "Unassisted, by any knowledge but what the Bible gave him, he found himself, by peculiar circumstances, placed at the head of a community in one of the scattered islands of the South Seas." The whole Society, embracing all the people on the island, looked up to him as their civil and religious legislator and King. "Assisted by his Bible, he taught them what the Bible taught him, the knowledge of God, and of Jesus Christ whom he sent. Their first employment at sunrise is to repeat the Lord's Prayer, and bless their Creator for giving them another day; and at their meals, they thank God for furnishing them with food and giving them health to enjoy it." Under this man, to whom they all look up as their father, they have become an intelligent, a pious, a happy people; and all this by means of a single Bible, in the hands of a single SAILOR!

Even this case, without mentioning others, shows you how much good you may do to yourselves and your fellow men by procuring and imparting to them the Holy Scriptures. The object is now before you. It is one, the very prospect of which cannot fail to excite the benevolent, the pious soul, to glorious deeds;—one in which heaven and earth take the most lively interest;—one for the accomplishment of which angels and men are combining their efforts.

While we remind you that none but volunteers are permitted to enlist, we must indulge the hope, that you will come, not only cheerfully, not only with all the zeal, the ardor, the generosity, which you naturally possess, but with a sincere desire to glorify your Maker. Every obstacle to your joining in the benevolent work of spreading the Bible through the world is now removed. For the small sum of six cents a month, a sum not one third as large

as that which you pay for the relief of your sick companions in the Hospital, you may become a member of the Marine Bible Society of New-York, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, may attend and vote at the public meetings;—may receive a Bible, and also purchase at cost any number for distribution among the destitute.—Should this sum appear too small, you may manifest your liberality by subscribing twelve, or twenty, or fifty cents, or any other sum you may choose. If you pay at one time ten dollars, you will become a member of this noble Institution for life.—Let it not be forgotten, that it is an Institution of our own, formed by Merchants, Masters of Vessels, and Seamen;—one which all will love—one of which all Seamen will think when on the distant ocean—one after which they will always inquire when in port. Your names, and the sums which you subscribe, will be recorded.—And if you are influenced by proper motives—if you read the Bible, and embrace the truths which it contains—if you become interested in the Saviour whom it reveals—if you imbibe his spirit and follow his example—your names and your deeds will be recorded in the book of LIFE.

Let us all then join in this glorious undertaking; let us all embark in this NOBLE SHIP, whose Captain is the Prince of Peace, whose crew is composed of angels and men. Let no fear alarm us. She will brave every danger—she will out-ride every storm—her Captain "the winds and the sea obey;"—God is within and around her; and when she has visited and enriched every clime with the treasures of life, when she has enlisted in her train the nations of the earth, with acclamations of joy and triumph, she will enter the PORT OF HEAVEN.

ON HYDROPHOBIA.

From the National Intelligencer.

As considerable alarm has lately been excited here, and in some other parts of Virginia, by dogs running mad, I have to request that you will insert in your valuable paper the following interesting observations on hydrophobia, or canine madness, extracted from a late review of two modern essays on that disease; the one by Dr. Moseley, of London, the other by Dr. Bouriat, of Montpelier, in France.

The reviewer, after stating the celebrity of these physicians, and particularly of the British physician, who has seen more cases of this disease than any other known practitioner, observes, "that both these authors have written at the same time, without any probable means of communication, and have not differed in the principal points or views of their subjects; they were also induced by the same motive, that is, by the prevalence of canine madness in their respective countries.

"Bouriat informs us of his deep affliction on witnessing its ravages among men, women and children, in the very heart of his country, caused by a she-wolf. At the same time, Moseley writes, that in England the disease was raging like an epidemic. How soon similar occurrences may take place in this country, is unknown; & therefore, that it is very desirable to be advised and guided by superior experience, none will call in question."

Nature of Canine Madness.—Bouriat says, the poison which constitutes it has affinity only with the slaver of carnivorous animals; for men may eat their flesh, or be sprinkled with their blood without danger. Moseley observes, that authors have differed greatly with respect to the duration of the poison in the system—but he has, from the unerring authority of twenty-eight well-authenticated cases, and therefore sufficiently numerous, proved, that the existence of the poison has been uncertain, from the period of nine to that of about two hundred and fifty days. He very particularly recommends great diffidence, and never to meddle with strange dogs, which may be lurkingly diseased; he represents also a mad cat as most dangerous, because the feline kind, as the tiger, &c. start at every thing, and may inflict a wound and insert the poison by the claws, owing to the habit of these animals licking their paws; and as for the surgical treatment of the wounded part, it should comprise not only those that are bitten, but those that are slightly scratched."

Symptoms.—Dr. Moseley has described two species of madness in dogs: the raving and the moping madness.

"Under the first, dogs become lank and thin; their eyes are of a red fiery hue; the tongue is discolored; they froth or foam, and slaver; unexpectedly they start, run against anything in their way, and will bite indiscriminately. They know no home nor master, and thus are frequently wandering about. They howl and bark hoarsely, bite the ground, gnaw their flesh, and die in convulsions.

"In moping madness, dogs are seen moping under chairs and tables, as if sleepy and stupid. They have dull eyes and countenances, hanging head and tail, ears flabby, curved back: they shake and tremble, rarely bark, and die trembling and tossing."

Mode of treatment.—These physicians agree as to the speedy mode to be adopted in the treatment of a wound inflicted by a rabid animal; it is immediate destruction by caustic, or by fire, in order to annihilate the poison. The wound requires repeated applications of escharotics, (such as corrosive sublimate, or red precipitate) to keep it discharging, and a judicious surgical management according to its nature and situation.—Until an experienced person can be had to employ the powerful agency of pure pot-ash, (caustic) it is proper to burn linen, cotton or tow, and even gunpowder, on the wound. No internal remedies are to be relied on without local applications; and Moseley says, destroying the part, and continuing the suppuration some weeks are sufficient to prevent all mischief.

"These authors unite in the most unqualified rejection of all remedies from empirics, quacks, or even well meaning persons, who, being unacquainted with medical science, are not aware of their responsibility, when they would waste precious time, and jeopardize many lives by their nostrums, in preference to the certain and judicious means which are actually put into our hands.

"As the work of Dr. Bouriat is not yet translated into the English language, we recommend that of Dr. Moseley, which as a *vade mecum* should have a place in every practitioner's book case. He says himself, 'until the late great prevalence of canine madness in London, there were only a few physicians who ever saw it; and that after it, there was scarcely one who had not had an opportunity of seeing it often.' What warning for us to be prepared against so distressing an evil! In no other treatise of the kind can be found more authenticated success in the mode of treatment, more experience, more of that useful instruction, which after many ages, has been scattered among numerous books, than is now condensed in this excellent performance of Dr. Moseley."

"Before closing this article, we beg leave to repeat the simple but effectual treatment recommended by these experienced physicians:

"Destroy, as soon as possible, the bitten part by caustic or fire; keep the wound suppurating or

discharging for a few weeks, & the patient is safe." Dumfries, Va. April, 1817.

ADDITION.

Notwithstanding what is here said, I venture, under a full sense of the responsibility I incur for the fourth time, from personal observation, to recommend a decoction of the plant commonly called skull-cap (*Scutellaria*) as a safe and certain preventive, if taken any time, after the bite and before the hydrophobia comes on.—*Ed. Ev. Post.*

VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.

From the Richmond Compiler.

This humane institution has been in operation nearly seventeen years, and its beneficial influence upon public morals has been experienced throughout the State; and as yet, it is scarcely known (except in name) beyond the narrow limits of Richmond! There are many persons in Virginia who are actually ignorant that such an institution was ever established among us; and indeed almost every thing of a domestic nature passes unnoticed, whilst such trash as the marriage of the Prince of Coburg, or the Minister to Sweden, has occupied a column in every paper in America, and been the village talk for months together.

In these "dull piping times of peace," as we have no more wars and battles to recount, we no more dread accounts of deaths and victories on the consigned plain to engage our attention; I propose giving some narration of the commencement and progress of an institution upon the most philanthropic views, and tendering by the mildness, but certainty of its mode of punishing crimes, to reclaim the unwary from the diabolical paths of immorality and vice, and bring back many a wicked and heedless transgressor of our wholesome laws to a due sense of duty, and a correct mode of thinking and acting.

In the year 1800 the Penitentiary was first carried into operation in this State. The buildings appropriated for this purpose are large, elegant, and admirably calculated for the comfort and safe-keeping of the prisoners. The house is erected on a commanding hill adjoining the city, to the north west, and completely overlooking the town; it is three stories high, built of stone and brick, of a semi-circular form and fronts the river: on entering the yard which is enclosed by the walls of the building, the house has the appearance of an amphitheatre, with the rooms rising one above another in such a manner that at one single glance of the eye most of the work shops, and all the lodging rooms, together with a large number of the prisoners at their different avocations can be seen.

One or more persons are confined there for life, on endless sentence! But the period of incarceration for the other prisoners varies from one year to eighteen, according to repetition of the offence or the turpitude of the crime: here we have a scale where the punishment can be apportioned to the magnitude of the criminals' guilt. Hard labor, a coarse diet; having the head shaved closely once a week, (as bare as a bald Eagle's pate) and confinement in the solitary cells for a part of the term of service, is the certain lot of every convict; and in addition to this sentence of his peers, and the law of the land, if he is lazy, refractory, or in any manner violate the municipal regulations of the institution, he will be confined to the cells at the discretion of the keeper, and receive stripes on his bare back, not exceeding at a time the old mosaic number.

Under the management of the present active, ingenious, and enterprising keeper, the convicts are variously and usefully employed, in the following trades, viz. Boot and Shoe making (in this branch of business the prisoners have greatly improved, their work being equal to any done in town, and I am told from 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper;) thread and rope spinning, tailoring, (I have seen as fashionable a coat made in the penitentiary, as any lounging buck of Bond-street or Broad-street would wish to dash in) others are employed as carpenters, wheelwrights, turners, cooper, harness makers, painters, carriage makers, button makers, blacksmiths, weavers, &c. &c. and indeed there is scarcely a branch of the mechanical art which can be carried on to advantage, that is not in complete operation.

Since the Penitentiary was first used as an house of correction in this State, up to the present day, making a period of seventeen years, (to the honor of her, be it said, that although she is one of the largest States in the Union) that only seven hundred and twenty-one persons have been condemned to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and too, includ.ing people of color. They have been received annually in the following numbers, viz: 1800, 21—1801, 33—1802, 44—1803, 55—1804, 41—1805, 50—1806, 40—1807, 54—1808, 37—1809, 40—1810, 25—1811, 30—1812, 49—1813, 52—1814, 54—1815, 40, and 1816, 68—making in the aggregate the grand total of 721. It will be observed that a larger